B. AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Paragraph 001 **(Currently Amended)** This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application entitled FOLDED WALL ANCHOR AND SURFACE-MOUNTED ANCHORING, Serial No. 10/426,993, filed April 30, 2003~~.~~, now U.S. Patent 6,925,768.

Paragraph 030.1 **(New)** In the second embodiment, the inboard legs are of a tubular form, constructed to pierce the insulation and wallboard portions of an insulated dry wall inner wythe having insulation over a wallboard cavity, and to guide mounting hardware consisting of a threaded fastener to mechanically engage the structural frame supporting the wallboard.

Paragraph 053.1 **(New)** The term ***inboard leg*** as used hereinafter refers to a metal leg joined to a planar metal base, where the base is positioned substantially at right angles (normal) to the longitudinal axis of the leg and where at the planar location that the leg joins to the base, the base surrounds the latitudinal (cross-sectional) perimeter of the leg with some area of base material extending on all sides of this joint. The base has two major faces, identified by the orientation presented when the veneer anchor is installed. The face oriented towards the inner

wythe is identified as the base surface or mounting surface, and the face oriented towards the outer wythe is the outer surface. The preferred embodiment of the inboard leg extends outwards from the mounting surface of the veneer anchor.

Paragraph 062 **(Currently Amended)** At intervals along a horizontal line on surface 24, the folded wall anchors 40 are surface-mounted. In this structure, channels ~~27~~47 sheathe the exterior of mounting hardware 48. The folded wall anchors 40 are positioned on surface 24 so that the longitudinal axis of a column 17 lies within the yz-plane formed by the longitudinal axes 50 and 52 of upper leg 54 and lower leg 56, respectively. The legs 54 and 56 are folded and swaged, as best shown in FIG. 2, so that the base surface 58 of the leg portions and the base surface 60 of the bail portion 62 are substantially coplanar and, when installed, lie in an xy-plane. A typical series of metalworking steps to produce the finished inboard legs 54 and 56 would include stamping of the basic flat shape, swaging the channels 47, folding the 90° bend between the legs 54 and 56 and the leg bases 58, folding the 180° bend between the leg bases 58 and the base surface 60, and swaging the leg bases 58 and base surface 60 into a substantially coplanar form. Upon insertion in insulation 26, the leg bases 58 and base

surface~~surfaces 58 and~~ 60 rest snugly against the opening formed thereby and serves to cover the opening precluding the passage of air and moisture therethrough. This construct maintains the insulation integrity.

Paragraph 065 **(Currently Amended)** In this embodiment, as best seen in FIGS. 3 and 4, strengthening ribs 84 are impressed in the base ~~58~~surface 60 of wall anchor 40. The ribs 84 are substantially parallel to the bail opening 66 and, when mounting hardware 48 is fully seated so that the base surface ~~58~~60 rests against the face of insulation 26, the ribs ~~58~~84 are then pressed into the surface of the insulation 26. This provides additional sealing. While the ribs 84 are shown as protruding toward the insulation, it is within the contemplation of this invention that ribs 84 could be raised in the opposite direction. The alternative structure would be used in applications wherein the outer layer of the inner wythe is noncompressible and does not conform to the rib contour. The ribs 84 strengthen the wall anchor 40 and achieves an anchor with a tension and compression rating of 100 lbf.

Paragraph 070 **(Currently Amended)** At intervals along a horizontal line on surface 124, wall anchors 140 are surface-mounted. In this

structure, tubular legs 142 sheathe the mounting hardware 148. The hardware is adapted to thermally isolate the wall anchor 140 with the neoprene sealing washers thereof. The wall anchors 140 are positioned on surface 124 so that the longitudinal axis of a column 117 lies within the yz-plane formed by the longitudinal axes 150 and 152 of upper tubular leg 154 and lower tubular leg 156, respectively. As best shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, tubular legs 154 and 156 are at their bases 158 inboard within the base surface 160 and along the longitudinal axis of the tubular legs are substantially normal to the base surface 160. The base surface 160 when installed, lies in an xy-plane. Upon insertion in the wallboard 116, the tubular leg bases 158 and the ~~base surfaces 158 and~~base surface 160 rest snugly against the opening formed thereby and serves to cover the opening precluding the passage of air and moisture therethrough, thereby maintaining the insulation integrity. It is within the contemplation of this invention that a coating of sealant or a layer of a polymeric compound - such as a closed-cell foam - be placed on base surfaces 158 and 160 for additional sealing. Because of the sheathing of the mounting hardware 148 within channels 47, only two openings are required in insulation 26 for each wall anchor 40. Optionally, a layer of Textroseal® sealant 163, a thick multiply polyethylene/polymer-

modified asphalt distributed by Hohmann & Barnard, Inc., Hauppauge, NY 11788 may be applied under the ~~base surfaces 158~~ tubular leg bases 158 and the base surface 160 for additional protection.

Paragraph 071 **(Currently Amended)** In this embodiment, as best seen in FIGS. 6 and 7, strengthening ribs 184 are impressed in the base ~~158~~surface 160 of wall anchor 140. The ribs 184 are substantially parallel to the bail opening 166 and, when mounting hardware 148 is fully seated so that the base surface ~~158~~160 rests against the face of insulation 126, the ribs ~~158~~184 are then raised from the surface of the insulation 126. Thus, the ribs 184 are shown as protruding away the insulation, in a manner opposite that of the first embodiment. This alternative structure is particularly applicable where the outer layer of the inner wythe is noncompressible and does not conform to the rib contour. The ribs 184 strengthen the wall anchor 140 and achieves an anchor with a tension and compression rating of 100 lbf.

Paragraph 072 **(Deleted)**

Paragraph 073 **(Deleted)**

Paragraph 078 **(Currently Amended)** At intervals along a horizontal line surface 224, folded wall anchors 240 are surface-mounted using masonry mounting hardware 248. In this structure, channels ~~227~~247 sheathe the interior of mounting hardware 248. The folded wall anchors 240 are positioned on surface 224 at the intervals required by the applicable building codes. The upper legs 254 and lower leg 256 are folded, as best shown in FIG. 9, so that the base surface 258 of the leg portions and the intermediate base surface 260 are substantially coplanar and, when installed, lie in an xy-plane. Upon insertion in insulation 226, the base surfaces 258 and 260 rest snugly against the opening formed thereby and serves to cover the opening precluding the passage of air and moisture therethrough, thereby maintaining the insulation integrity. It is within the contemplation of this invention that a coating of sealant or a layer of a polymeric compound - such as a closed-cell foam - be placed on base surfaces 258 and 260 for additional sealing. With the legs 254 and 256 sheathing the mounting hardware, only two openings in the insulation are required for mounting and the disruption of the insulative integrity is minimized thereby.

Paragraph 081 **(Currently Amended)** In the veneer tie shown in FIGS. 8 and 10, a bend is made at a point of inflection ~~284~~294. This

configuring of the veneer tie 244, compensates for the additional strengthening of wall anchor 240 at crossbar 286. Thus, if the bed joint 230 is exactly coplanar with the strengthening crossbar 286 the bent veneer tie 244 facilitates the alignment thereof.

Paragraph 082.1 **(New)**

In all three embodiments of the wall anchor disclosed herein, an additional advantage of the inboard legs has been found to be less installation-related damage to the insulation covering the inner wythe. The frequent occurrence of an arcuate path of installation with wall anchors having outboard legs does not occur in practice with wall anchors having inboard legs, thus resulting in inherently less gapping of insulation and less opportunity for infiltration of air and moisture.